MORNING EDITION-FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1860.

## IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Passage of the Treasury Note Bill in Both Houses of Congress.

Proceedings of the Special Union Committee.

Lack of Unanimity Among the Republicans.

A DECLARATORY RESOLUTION ADOPTED.

CAUCUS OF SOUTHERN CONGRESSMEN.

Manifesto of the Representatives of Seceding States.

The States that Will Positively Leave the Union,

OUR DESPATCHES FROM WASHINGTON.

ect may be yet devised, together with the departure pers during the recess, many to New York, to sity than it has enjoyed since the session commenced. exists is deemed satisfactory by some Southern who take extreme views; and it is extremely doubtful whether any mode of adjustment can be offered which are in consultation this evening respecting the course they shall pursue upon this, the opening effort to effect

A paper was in circulation in the House of Repres tives to-day, signed by a large number of extreme Southern members, together with several members from the States of North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas, stating ment, and urging the Southern States to put themselves in readiness for immediate secession.

enate to-day. He was bold, brilliant and defiant. and was listened to with wrapt attention by an audience sparkling with gay women and sombre with grave men. The gravity of Hon. Preston King, of New York, was sadly disturbed during an eloquent burst from the honorable Senator from Texas, and he actually laughed in Mr. Wigfall's face. The circumstance rather happy rhetorical sally from the Texas Senator restored

advised and secured an adjournment. In addition to this, the rumored achievement to-day, by the Committee of Thirty-three, of an initiative step towards happier councils, cheers our community with the hope that all is

both instances the imprudence of possible injurious debate prompted the vote.

report of the Commissioners appointed and empowered to inquire and report upon the course of instruction, the or-Academy at West Point. It recommends a Board of Re

or the federal property in the State, until every attempt at negotiation with the general government shall have been exhausted. No additional force is to employed on any of the forts in the neighborhood of Char

Notwithstanding the denial to the contrary, the Presi dent did receive, a week ago, the most distinct and expl cit assurances that South Carolina will not resist the federal authorities during his administration.

in session in this city, and passed a resolution unar In section in this city, and passed a resolution unanimously, recommending all Union Prayer meetings, all Christian churches, and all praying people to set apart the first Monday in January as a day of humiliation and prayer, in view of the present dearth of spiritual things in the churches and the present dangers which threaten the peace, happiness and prosperity of our country.

A letter from a distinguished source, just received from Alabema, says it is now certain that the co-operationists or conservatives will carry every county in Norther Alabama in the election of delegates to the Convention and ten or more in Middle or Southern Alabama, thus triumph in the Convention. Colonel Taylor, a leading Bell man of that State, has published a letter strongly favoring co-operation. If, however, the ordinance of se cession be passed, the conservatives will insist it be submitted to the people for ratification.

Private accounts from Georgia state that the conserva-tives under the lead of Stephens, Johnson, Jenkins and others, are in strong hopes of carrying a majority of the members of the State Convention, and that the conciliatory tone of the republicans will do much to strengthen

Major Wayne, of the United States Army, son of Judge utant General of the State of Georgia-a position of honor and emolument. He has the matter under con

Commodores Shubrick and Ingraham, both South Carolinians, it is understood, will resign in a certain contingency. Other eminent officers will be forced to follow

counties of Virginia reports the secession feeling to have spread with amazing and alarming rapidity in that region within the past week. As the period of the meeting of the conventions of the other Southern States ap-proaches, the Virginians feel that their own State pride. and their devotion to Southern interests, demand that they should affiliate with their Southern brethren, even to the extent of revolution and armed resistance.

A prominent military gentleman from New Hampshi a republican, who does not expect any office from Mr. coln, declares he will open a list in his office at home moment they forcibly resist the execution of the federal laws. He is in favor of extreme measures of coercion, and although he may not speak the sentiments, yet he

an intimate acquaintance of, the incoming President.

It is too late to inquire, said a distinguished gentlema to blame, but it is as clear as light that the North alone

the democrats not designing nor desiring to interfere with the wishes of the republicans.

The Senate Territorial Committee will also bring forward a Territorial organization for Pike's Peak, her seventy thousand inhabitants, who are now without any protection, demanding speedy action in their behalf. Mr. Grow, from the House Committee, will also bring forward a similar bill, but, it is understood

designs to insert a clause prohibiting slavery. It is to be ed and critical condition of affairs, as it would in-As near as can be ascertained, the total population of

the States and Territories is 31,000,000; therefore the

will be about 133,000.

The census returns of Illinois show the population to be be one hundred and nineteen thousand, which will give Illinois fifteen members of Congress, instead of nine, the

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13, 1860. I bave just ascertained, from a reliable source, that Senator Trumbull, on his way to the national capital visited your city incog., putting up a a private house Evarts, by special instructions of Mr. Lincoln. The recity view, of the present crisis, and all questions bearing upon it, for the President elect's private benefit. This for the Attorney Generalship in the new Cabinet.

The following Cabinet is being circulated quietly around Mr. Lincoln's idea than anything that has yet been an ounced. It was sent here by a gentleman from the

Secretary of State......

Senator Wade will speak on the present crisis of affairs Monday, he having obtained the floor for that purpose The republicans are on tip-toe for the speech. Mr. Benjamin is booked for a speech next week, and

Mr. Baker, the new Senator elect from Oregon, will make his maiden speech. His popularity as an orator will secure him a hearing. Besides, he is the only representative here of the recently triumphant party upon the Pa

the present.

their pay, for the Treasury Note bill has passed both houses, and will become a law immediately. As amended by the Senate, which was concurred in by the House the government can go into the market and sell its note: of honor at five, ten, fifteen or twenty per cent discount and it is a melancholy fact that their value is more likely to fall below the latter figure than rise above the former before the 1st of January.

The Relief bill, as passed both houses of Congress, an-

public exigencies require, but not to exceed ten millions of dollars, of denominations of not less than fifty dollars. such notes shall be paid and redeemed after the expiration of one year from the date of issue, to bear such rate of interest as shall be expressed thereon, at the rate of six per cent per annum. It is provided that after the maturity of said notes the interest cease, on the expiration of sixty days' notice of readiness to re deem and pay the same, which may at any time be given by the Secretary of the Treasury in one or more newspapers at the seat of government. The redemption and payment of the notes are to be made to the lawful holders upon their presentment at the Trea sury' including principal and interest, for which the faith the United States is solemnly pledged. The Secretary of the Treasury, with the approbation of the Presiden is authorized to cause such portion of the Treasury notes of warrants in favor of the public creditors or other per ons lawfully entitled to payment, who may choose to of the Treasury is also authorized, with the appr such rate of interest as may be offered by the lowest responsible bidders, who may agree to take the the same at the lowest rate of interest, but in deciding may be less than one-fourth per centum per annum, the time such notes may be offered in payment. The Secretary is further authorized to purchase the notes any unappropriated money in the Treasury as may be for the purpose, is appropriated to the prin cipal and interest. The power to issue and reissue note sions are made for punishing forgery and counterfe All money hereafter contracted for under the authority the redemption of the Treasury notes now outstanding and those to be issued under this act, and to replace in the Treasury any amount of said notes which shall have been paid and received for public dues, and for no other

appointed a meeting at Willard's Hotel on the 18th o lanuary next. The President of the Grand Trunk Railroad s also to meet with them. The business is understood to

be of great importance.

Many of the prominent citizens of New York have been past. The truth is that a committee of republicans, with whom their country is of equal importance with their party—men of prominent and leading positions in New York—have visited us with a view to affect favorably if onservative and discreet. Already their salutary influnce is thought to be perceptible. While they are confi lent of New York State being competent to self-preservation and commercial predominance in case of national dismemberment, yet they consider the Union of paramount importance, and contemplate in no proba-ble contingency the separation of the interest of New York city from those of the State. By the by, the same views are attributable to George Law, who has been erroneously quoted for these four days past as fa-

vorable to making New York a free city.

It was understood yesterday that Mr. Treecott had left about to be appointed. I have since ascertained, how-ever, that Mr. Trescott's resignation has been received,

t has not yet been definitely acted upon. Mr. Shugert, the long efficient Chief Clerk of the Patent office, is by law now the Acting Commissioner, and to

im all the pending business will be transferred. There is no probability of an appointment in the place f Mr. Thomas, who retired to-day, and entered upon the totics of Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Haskin's attempt to declare vacant the office of Mr.

ford, the House printer, to-day, for the benefit of Lar combe & English, was promptly stopped by the House, official notice having been served upon Mr. Heartt, Super-intendent of Public Printing, that Mr. Ford was ready to execute the work promptly. The subject has been post-poned until Tuesday. In the meantime, Mr. Ford, although quite ill, will be here and attend to his affairs in

duced a bill granting public lands and a loan of the credit of the government to the People's Pacific Railroad aid in the construction of a railroad from the Missouri river to San Francisco, on the Pacific coast, and also the Pacific Railroads. This bill has enlisted a large number of members in its favor, who prefer it to the bill reported which is specially assigned for the 18th inst. A strong effort will be made by Northern, Western and Southern members to pass the bill reported by Mr. Curtis' com

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE SELECT UNION COMMITTEE.

Washington, Dec. 13, 1800.

The House Committee of Thirty-three met to-day, and sok the following action on that portion of the Presi

ation to the South:—
Mr. Rust, of Arkansas, offered the following:— Resolved. That in the opinion of this committee the ex-isting discontents among the Southern people and the growing bestility among them to the federal government are greatly to be repretted, and that whether such dis-content and bestility are without just cause or not, any

reasonable, proper and constitutional remedies and effectual guarantees of their pie in interests, as recognized by the constitution, necessar to preserve the peace and the perpetuity of the Union should be promptly and cheerfully granted.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, offered the following as an

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this committee, the existing discontents among the Southern people and the growing hostility among them are greatly to be regretted, and that any rea onable, proper and constitutional remedy necessary to preserve the peace of the country and the perpetuity of the Union should be promptly and cheerfully granted.

YEAS—Messrs. Corwin of Ohio, Adams of Massachu setts, Humphrey of New York, Ferry of Connecticut, Ro binson of Rhode Island, Tappan of New Hampshire, Mor rill of Vermont, Morse of Maine, Washburne of Wiscon

Resolved. That whatever grievances exist which effect the rights or the interests of the citizens of any part of the confederacy, and are capable of removal by the action of Congress, ought to receive full and appropriate remedies by the speedy action of the federal legislature, either by resolution, by statutory amendments to the constitution, or by recommendation for the call of a general convention of the States, as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes aforgenial.

VKas—Mesers. Adams, Humphrey, Ferry, Robinson, Morrill, Morse, Washburne, Curtis—S.
NAYS—Mesers. Corwin, Milson, Winslow, Campbell, Love, Davis of Maryland, Whiteley, Tappan, Stratton, Bristow, Neison, Dunn, Taylor, Reuben Davis of Mississippi, Kellogg, Houston, Phelps, Rust, Howard, Hamilton, Burch, Windham, Stout—23.

Ykas-Messrs. Corwin, Millson, Winslow, Campbell, Love, Davis of Maryland, Stratton, Bristow, Nelson, Dunn, Taylor, Kellogg, Houston, Phelps, Rust, Howard, Hamilton, Curtis, Burch, Windham, Stout—22.

Navs.—Messrs. Adams, Ferry, Humpbrey, Robinson, Tappan, Morrill, Morse, Washburne—8.

Mr. Reuben Davis, of Mississippi, declined to vote, and Mr. Boyce, of South Carolina, who has heretofore been present with the committee, was absent to-day.

ANOTHER REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE. WASHINGTON, Dec. 13, 1860.

The Perilous Committee of thirty-three met at eleven o'clock this forencen, and have been in session nearly all day. Messrs. Boyce, of South Carolina, and Hawkins, of

Mr. Millson, of Virginia, concluded his speech comm yesterday. He made a strong conservative speech, but

Mr. Kellogg, of Illinois, obtained the floor for the pursippi, made yesterday, in relation to the purposes and intentions of the republican party, as indicated by the speeches of Mr. Lincoln and others, and to disabuse the minds of the members of the committee from the Southern States of their misapprehension of the real posiindicated in his speeches and declarations on the slavery question, believing, as he did, that many obstacles in the way of an adjustment of the present difficulties would be removed could the public mind be conwould be removed could the public mind be con-vinced of the misapprehension of the real feeling, motives and intentions of the people of the Northern States. Before proceeding to discuss the position the President elect had hitherto assumed on this subject, he felt impelled to say that he regretted to hear gentle plored the existing condition of things, but believed that, as patriots, as statesmen, as true men to the country, we should not despair of the confederacy, but, with a manly and determined purpose, should declare that the constitution, in all its provisions and guarantees, and the Union, should be main tained, and the future prosperity of the whole country secured; and that if we labored with but half the zeal of those who formed the constitution, when an huntion of the whole difficulty. He urged that patiotism begat the essential elements of the adjustment of all governmental difficulties, and that, in his judgment, it behooved mon country that we possessed, and, irrespective of pol tical or local position, to make a united and determined effort to restore peace, confidence and kindly relations between the excited sections of the country. He deprecated in strong terms the introduction, in the committee or elsewhere, that a portion of the committee should assume to charge grievances, and de-mand redress of another portion, simply because of loca-tion; that, as a committee, though from different parts of the country, they had but one interest and one country; that the Northern man should as soon propose the redress of the infraction of a right of a Southern State as should

way to Mr. Rust, of Arkaness. Mr. Rust presented a proposition, setting forth the grievances of the South from what was considered the most extreme Southern standpoint. It was evident that it could not be endorsed, as the Northern members could by no means vote for its extravagant provisions.

Mr. Dunn, of Indiana, after some discussion, brought forward the following resolution, which was accepted by

Mr. Rust:—

Resolved, That in the opinion of this committee the existing discontents among the Southern people, and the growing heatility among them to the federal government, are greatly to be regretted, and that [whether such discontents and hostility are without just cause or not] any reasonable and constitutional remedies, and additional and more specific and effectual guarantees of their peculiar rights and interests, as recognized by the constitution, necessary to preserve the peace of the country and the perpetuation of the Union, should be promptly and cheerfully granted.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, opposed the resolution, and

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, opposed the resolution, and moved to strike out the language in the above resolution

enclosed in brackets.

Mesers. Adams, of Massachusetts; Tappan, of New Fampshire, and others, opposed Mr. Dunn's resolution, objecting mainly to the language proposed to be stricked out by Mr. Morrill, as enclosed in brackets. Mr. Morrill's motion to strike out was sustained by

The resolution, as offered by Mr. Dunn, was adopted Adams, of Massachusetts; Tappan, of New Hampshire Morse, of Maine; Morrill, of Vermont; Robinson, of Rhode of Wisconsin, who opposed it; and Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, who refused to vote at all, giving

ingless thing, intended only to quiet temporarily the Southern feeling, instead of pointing honestly to some The best of feeling prevailed in the committee, although there is evidently a strong feeling manifested against the resolution by the republicans, who are freely discussing it to night. They consider the language, "whether such discontents and hostility are without just cause or not,"

discontents and hostility are without just cause or not, "adais perfectly absurd. They do not understand what "additional and more specific guarantees of their peculiar
rights" the committee intend to propose; and it is this
language that will compose the bone of conjention in the
Hopse when the subject comes up for debate.

The committee meet again to-morrow, when Mr. Kellogg, of Illinois, will correct certain statements that have
been made about Mr. Lincoln's record. been made about Mr. Lincoln's record.

CAUCUS OF SOUTHERN MEMBERS OF CONGRESS,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 13, 1890. At the request of Hon. Reuben Davis, of Miss., mer , ber of the Committee of States, the Southern members 'A Congress assembled at his rooms to night, and adjor , raing at

made and signed by those present. It had already been THE SOUTHERN MANIFESTO.

in the Union, through the agency of committees, Con-gressional legislation, or constitutional amendments is extinguished, and we trust the South will not be deceived by appearances or the pretence of new guarantees. The republicans are resolute in the purpose to grant nothing that will or ought to satisfy the South. In our judgment the result of separate State secession. That the sole and primary aim of each slaveholding State ought to be its speedy and absolute separation from an unnatural and

Signed by J. L. Pugh, David Clopton, Sydenham Moore, J. L. M. Curry, and J. A. Stallworth, of Alabama Alfred Iverson, J. W. H. Underwood, L. J. Gartrell, and James Jackson, (Senator Toombs is not here, ford, of Georgia; George S. Hawkins, of Florida. It is understood Mr. Yulee will sign it. T. C. Hindman, of Arkansas. Both Senators will also sign it. A. G. Brown, Wm. Barksdale, O. R. Singleton, and Reuben Davis, of Mississippi; Burton Craige and Thos. Ruffin, of North Carolina; J. P. Benjamin and John M. Landrum, of Louisiana. Mr. Slidell will also sign it. Senators Wigfall and Hemphill, of Texas, will also sign it.

Mr. Davis made the following statement to the

tainty that the following States will secede on the days session until that of Georgia meets, which is on the 18th of January, when they will all go out together:retire from the confederacy December 18.

Alabama-Convention meets January 7; retires Janu-Mississippi-Convention meets January 7; retires Janu-

Fiorida-Convention meets January 3: and will proba bly retire with Alabama and Mississippi. It is expected Arkansas and Texas will not be long be

The idea that any compromise can be offered that will save these States to the Union may henceforward be opelessly abandoned.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE. WASHINGTON, Dec 12, 1860. de.—The Committee of the States and Their Probable Cours of Action—The Olive Branch of the Great West, de.

A large number of plans for the salvation of th nion were presented in the House this forenoon, when the States were called, under the requirements of the resolution passed yesterday, and referred to the Committee on Resolutions, without debate. The propositions were as numerous as the leaves of Val.

ambresa, and as different as the hues of the chameles What the committee will do with the mass it is difficult to onjecture-probably table them all, and construct a onvention for amendments of the constitution should be convened, to revise that instrument in other particulars prevails; and in this view it is not improbable the Great West may have the honor and proud satisfaction of pre-

Judge Larrabee, of Wisconsin, embodies this idea in

Judge Larrabee, of Wisconsin, embodies this idea in the following brief and comprehensive style, the usual disposition being made of the resolutions—that is, referred to the Committee of States:—
Whereas, conflicting constructions of various clauses in the federal constitution have from time to time prevailed, some of the States claiming and others denying certain powers of government to the Congress; and whereas, it is our duty in times of grave civil disorder to resort to the remedies provided within the constitution; and whereas, it is of the last importance that, in the event of a final disagreement between the several members of the

Nominations Before the Senate.

The following Presidential appointments made during the late recess have been submitted to the Senate for con-

firmation:—

DipLOMATIC.

John B. Weiler, Minister Plenipotentiary to Mexico.
George W. Heard, Secretary of Legation, China.
CONSULAR.

Augustus Alers, at Brunawick.

Wm. C. Burchard, at Comayagus.
John H. Chandler, at Bangkok.

William Carrol, at St. Helem.
Andrew J. Carothers, at Turks Island.

Edwin V. Chandler, Marshal of the Consular Court at Bangkok.

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John A. Parker, Consul at Honolulu.
Egmont Rohes, at Gottenburg.
Daniel A. Robinson, at Aspinwall.

J. J. Springer, at Venice.

Wm. P. Mellen, at Natchez.
Wm. P. Mellen, at Natchez.
John W. Taber, at Natchitoches.
Alex. W. Buel, at Detroit.
Robt. F. Groves, at Logansport, Indiana.
Revel W. English, at Alton, Illinois.
John B. Root, at Galveston, Texas.
Thes. D. Lemon, at Laporte, Indiana.
Wm. Priestly, at Canton, Mississippi.
JOSEPH Downall, at Toucances, Onco.
JOSEPH Downall, at Toucances, Onco.
JOSEPH Downall, at Toucances, Choo.
Joseph C. Guild, at Tuscalossa, Alabama.
Miles Nash, at Tallahassee, Florida.
John R. RROSEL, At New Golharas, Lourgana.
John R. RROSEL, At New Golharas, Lourgana.
John Ryan, Salem, Massachusetts.
Dwight A. Fuller, Corning, New York.
M. C. Galloway, Memerus, Texaseses.
E. H. Eshelman, Chillicothe, Ohio.
Goodrich Harvey, Albion, New York.
John C. Noble, Paducah, Kentucky.
The appointments of many receivers, registers and Indian agents, of lieutenants, surgeons and assistant surgeons in the Navy, and of postmasters at minor points in different parts of the country, were also presented for confirmation. The above list embraces these of chief importance, and those in small capitals are likely to produce discussion. It will be seen that several of the nominations are of citizens now holding the post offices in the secoeding States, viz:—Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Louisiama and Texas.

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

After prayer the journal was read.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. JOHNSON, (opp.) of Tenn., introduced a joint resolution, proposing amendments to the constitution of the United States, as follows:—

valid to all insents and purposes as a part of the constitution.

That learnafter the President and Vice President of the Chile's States shall be chosen by the people of the respective State in the following manner.

Legislature thereof the president of the president of the Chile's State shall be divided by the Legislature thereof into districts, equal in number to the whole number of Senators and representatives to which each state when the congress of the United States, the said districts to be compared of contiguous territory, and the said districts to be compared of contiguous territory, and off for the first time immediately after the said off for the first time immediately after the assistent of the Legislature fact ensuing the profited States, that on the first Thursday in August of the year 1864, and on the same day every fourth year there after, the citizens of each State who possess the qualification are qualified for elections of the most numerous branch of

Mr. Turkson, (opp.) of Ga., called up the bill relative to our commission to Mexico.

An amendment was offered to authorize a solicitor.
Mr. Harin, (rep.) of Maine, opposed it, and said a secretary was afready allowed to the commission.
Mr. Hari, (rep.) of N. H., proposed an amendment to the bill, viz:—Provided that the act shall not take effect till the public debt of the United States shall be paid.
Mr. Ivrison, (opp.) of Ga., said—That's an extraorzinary proposition. The money with which it is intended to compensate the solicitors comes out of the people of Mexico.

Mexico.

Mr. Hall opposed the bill because there was no money, and because all jout claims had been paid.

Mr. Sidell, (opp.) of La., said the United States had given satisfaction to Mexico under condition that the claims should not exceed three-and-a-quarter millions. This is an attempt to open the adjudication.

THE THEASTEN NOTE BILL.

A message was received from the House. It concurs in the first Senate amendment to the Loan bill, but had made an amendment to the second amendment.

Mr. HUSTER, (opp.) of Va., moved to take it up. Agreed to.

Mr. HUNDER, 1997.

Agreed to.

Mr. HUNDER said he would like to have the same provisions apply to the ten millions as to the three millions. The Senate concurred in the House amendment.

THE WEST POINT EILITARY ACADEMY.

Mr. DAVE, (opp.) of Miss., submitted a report of the Joint Committee, instituted by the last Congress to inquire into the affairs of the Military Academy, which was cheesel to be printed.

Mr. Hats moved that when the Senate adjourn to-day it be till Monday. Carried.

quire into the affairs of the Military Academy, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Haze moved that when the Senate adjourn to-day it be till Monday. Carried.

CONTINGATION OF MR. WIGHALL'S SPECH.

The resolutions on the State of the Union were taken, when Mr Wighall, (opp.) of Texas, resumed his remarks, talking about treason. He opened by dwelling at some length on the first section of the fourth article of the constitution of the United States. He denied that the action of the Southern States was treason against the United States, although he well knew that treason, was defined to be levying war on the United States. It is well known on the floor of this Senate that before this day next week one of the States will cease to be a member of this Union. (Laughter in the gallaries and among Senators.) Mr. Wigfall continued, and said the Senator from New York (alduding to Mr. King) may laugh on. Before this day next week, I make the assertion that South Carolina will revoke her ratification of the treaty which makes her one of these United States. She will send and Envoy Extraordinary to appear at this Court. (Laughter.) Ah, Senators, Nero haughed whilst Rome was burning. You, who have it in your power to save your suffering people in the dead of winter, when they need fuel and food, should not laugh now. South Carolina may become the grave of freemen, but never the habitation of slaves. (Laughter, clapping and stamping in the galleries, also hisses.) When her Minister visits this court, and presents his credentials, that State will wait until the question of enforcing the laws of the present government has been acted upon; and not until her right to seede is denied will sho resist the footeral troops. From 1775 till 1806 South Carolina was the sole possessor of all the soil and forts within her limits. In 1806 she ceded the forts, without money and without price, to the government. The government had not money to repair them. When she gave these only on condition that they should be kept in repair and the first

Washirwirov, Dec. 15, 1860.

The Speaker appointed Mr. Hughes a member of the Committee on Military Affairs in place of Mr. Bouham,

Mr. Menns, (opp.) of Ill., asked leave to introduce a resolution expressing proper estimation of the immense value of our national Union, cherishing a cordial, habitual, immovable attachment to it; that we will speak of

mittee.

Mr. Morais had not the slightest idea of letting it be buried in the come of that committee.

Mr. Corax adjected anted a vote on the resolution, and hoped it would ultimately succeed.

On motion of Mr. Simman, (rep.) of Ohio, the House then took up the Treasury Note bill, as returned from the Senate, with amendments.

The Heuse agreed to that amendment, which reduces

dollars.

The other Senate amendment proposed that three millions of the treasury notes may be sold at a rate of interest higher than six per centum, but not at less than par. To this the House agreed, but extended that authority to all the note is issued under this law.

This applies to the whole ten millions.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill granting lands for the construction of railroads in Kansas.

Kausas.

Py the provisions of the bill the Territory is only to lecate the line, reserving the disposal of the land to the action of the State government when it is formed.

After a debate, the bill was referred to the Committee on Fublic Lands.

on Fublic Lands.

THE FUBLIC PRINTING—MR. HASKIN AGAIN IN HOT WATER.

Mr. HASKIN, (opp.) of N. Y., from the Committee on
Printing, presented letters showing that Mr. Ford, the
House printer, was absent, and that the sub-contractors,
Messis. English and Lurcombe, decline executing the
work, the House having at the last session reduced the

Messis. Figlish and Larcombe, decline executing the work, the House having at the list session reduced the prices.

Mr. Haskin also reported a resolution directing the Superintendent of Public Primiting to have the printing of the House done by contract, as the House printer neglected to do the work.

Mr. McChrinan, (opp.) of Ill., saw no necessity for passing the resolution. It is understood that Mr. Ford will be here by Saturday, prepared to perform his duties.

Mr. Runner, (opp.) of Ky., expressed surprise that the resolution was offered without first declaring the office vacant, when Mr. Haskin must know that in the absence of doing this Mr. Ford would be entitled to compensation, provided be can show he is prepared to do the work. He wanted to know how it was that \$135,000 was paid for Wendell's establishment as the public office when he had been teld it was formerly offered at \$50,000, and was not worth \$40,600.

Messis. Graw, (rep.) of Pa., and Stanton, (rep.) of Ohio, opposed the consideration of the resolution.

His Haskin replied that the joint committee had unanimously satistioned the contract; that it had first received the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, and that the price was fifty thousand dollars less than the establishment had cost. I refrain, sad he, from no investigation on the subject. I can only say to the gentleman from Kenticky (Mr. Burnett), that I will be as anxious to investigate the matter of the De Groot resolution, passed last session, as he will be to investigate the subject of the government printing office, and I trust his skirts will be as clear on that subject as mine are on this.

Mr. Berssett—It is always well enough for members of Congress to understand each other clearly and distinctly. The gentleman cannot deal in any instinution or invention when he says he wants to go into an investigation of the Pe Groot contract?

Mr. Haskin—I mean that I am as well satisfied to have you investigate the government printing office matter, as I trust you would be to have the D

I trust you would be to have the De Groot centract investigated.

Mr. BURNETT (resolutely)—I have nothing to do with any investigation connected with him or any other man. That is a question on which the gentleman can exercise his own wishes. But I want him to answer me this question, whether by his remark he intends, either directly, indirectly or remotely, to reflect on me in any mode whatever? That is what I want to know.

Mr. HASKIN (after a short pause)—I did not, sir.

Mr. BURNET—Very well. Believing that this resolution ought not to be acted on at this time, I hope the House will postpone it.

It was postponed till Tuesday.

Adjourned till Monday.

## IMPORTANT FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Is it the Intention of Mr. Lincoln to Have Southerners in His Cabinet?

Ac.,

SPRINGPIELD, Ill., Dec. 13, 1860. The following paragraph appeared at the head of this morning's Journal, Lincoln's organ. It is known to have

anated direct from the President:-We hear such frequent allusions to a supposed purpose on the part of Mr. Lincoln to call into his Cabinet two or three Southern gentlemen from the parties opposed to him politically, that we are prempted to ask a few ques-

er would accept a place in the Cabinet?

Second-If yea, on what terms does he surrender to Mr. Lincoln, or Mr. Lincoln to him, on the political differtration in open opposition to each other?

## THE SOUTHERN CRISIS.

THE ACTION OF LOUISIANA. The unanimous passage of the Convention bill fixes the

cured on the formation of the Southern confederacy.

The bills giving preference to foreign countries over the North in the purchase of arms, and confiscating Northern goods arriving after January were defeated. Public opinion is overwhelming for secession The duty of the Commissioner appointed by the Gover-

REPORTS FROM CHARLESTON.

Charlemon, Dec. 13, 1860.

The rumor that prevailed yesterday that the banks had

The Mercury of this morning publishes an account of the operations going on at harbor forts. The garrisons are evidently in dread of an attack, garrisons are evidently in dread of an attack, and are preparing night and day for a desperate resistance in such event. But there is no disposition here to molest the forts, unless the State orders it. The people feel friendly towards the federal officers commanding there, but they regard the possession of the forts as essential to independence, and would consider any reinforcements a threat of coercion.

The Charleston Courier believes a compromise im

AFFAIRS IN SOUTH CAROLINA, ALABAMA AND GEORGIA. COLUMNIA, Dec. 13, 1860. The Senate has adopted a report appropriating half a million of dollars for the exigencies which secession may

vannah, Columbus and Atlanta. So far the meetings have been more conservative than secessionism. All,

The Montgomery Advertiser yesterday published a pre-sentment of the Grand Jury of the Federal District impotent—a nuisance for permitting violations of the constitution in a State nullifying the Fugitive Slave law,

SUGGESTIONS TO THE SECESSIONISTS.

Accesta, Ga., Dec. 13, 1860.

Thomas R. Cobb is out with a recommendation to the seceding States to fix the time for the ordinance of secession to take effect on the 15th or 20th of February, and tha in the interim commissioners from the secoding States meet Union into another based on the constitution of the United States. and consult as to the propriety of stepping from the old

HANGING BY A VIGILANCE COMMITTEE. Mescraps, Tenn., Dec. 13, 1860.

A letter from Friais Point, Miss., says that the Vigiance Committee have bung three carpenters for inciting the slaves to rebellion. Other Northerners were shipped.

SUSPENSION OF A BOSTON SOUTHERN LINE Borrow, Dec. 13, 1860.
The line of steamers between Boston and Charleste will discontinue their trips for the present.

Lighte & Bradbury's Planoforte Factory TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

You will very much oblige us by inserting the follow-

You will very much oblige us by inserting the following lines to correct several statements that appeared in your paper.—On the 5th inst. we were informed by our respected foreman that our bosses had decided to reduce the prices, and in addition, to work only three-quarters of the time. All our efforts to bring about a compromise of the time. All our efforts to bring about a compromise were in vain, and consequently we struck. This is a true statement, and we wish it to be properly understood. Respectfully yours.

THE WORKMEN OF LIGHTE & BRADEURY.